(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1459.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1773.

ANCONA, *May* 12.

SEVERAL veſſels arrived from the Levant bring an account that hoſtilities are recommenced between the Ruſſians and Turks in the Archipelago, and that Count Orlow has given notice throughout his fleet, that the congreſs at Bucharest was broken up fruitleſſly, and that the war was to be continued; in conſequence of which his excellency has ordered his frigates, which are cruizing between the iſlands and the entrance of the Dardanelles, to examine all ſhips which go to or come from Conſtantinople.

CRONSTADT, *May* 19. The Turks knowing there was only a garriſon of 1000 men at Giurgewo, intended to make themſelves maſters of that place by ſurprize; and accordingly 5000 men marched out of Ruſzick, in order to paſs the Danube, to put their ſcheme in execution; but they were no ſooner embarked than the Ruſſians ſaluted them in ſuch a manner from the fortreſs, that ſeveral of the Ottoman veſſels were ſunk, and all the reſt put into ſuch diſorder that moſt of the Turks were killed or drowned in the Danube, except 372, who were made priſoners.

VENICE, *May* 21. Two veſſels are arrived here from the iſland of Chios, which bring advice that on the 17th of April the Ruſſian fleet, which lay at the iſle of Chios, and conſiſted of forty-two ſail of the line, beſides frigates, ſloops, gallies, tranſports, &c. was divided into three ſquadrons, one of which was to ſail for the coaſt of Syria, to ſupport the operations of Oſman Pacha, who is in poſſeſſion of Jeruſalem; another againſt the iſle of Candia, which has been lately put into a ſtate of defence; and the third under Count Orlow himſelf, was to make a deſcent upon the Morea. Accordingly the ſquadrons ſeparated, and on the 2d inſtant Count Orlow arrived in the Sardonic gulph, and landed his troops with a deſign to attack the city of Corinth, which was immediately put into execution, and after an engagement of near two hours between the Ruſſians and a large body of the Janiſſaries in the narrow paſs of of the ridge of hills which commands the aſcent to Corinth, and is the only ſide on which that city can be attacked, victory declared for the former, who immediately poſſeſſed themſelves of the city and caſtle, and made the Turkiſh baſha, and many other perſons of eminence, with 3500 Turkiſh ſoldiers, priſoners of war. Count Orlow gave orders that none of the Greeks, or Turkiſh inhabitants, who did not bear arms, ſhould be moleſted, nor their effects or houſes plundered; on the contrary, he publiſhed a manifeſto of the empreſs's, wherein ſhe declares, that ſhe holds it as a religious duty to free the Greeks from the Ottoman ſlavery. The towns of Caglia, Maine, Calmara, Navarina, and Medon, have ſent in their ſubmiſſion to the Ruſſians. A large treaſure, with a great quantity of ſmall arms, ammunition, &c. were found by the Ruſſians in the baſha's palace and the publick magazines, and ſeveral ſmall Turkiſh veſſels, laden with proviſions and ſtores, were taken at anchor in the Sardonic gulf.

The ſquadron ſent againſt the iſland of Candia loſt a great number of men, with four of their ſhips, occaſioned by running into the harbour of the town of Candia, which for many years paſt had been in a neglected ſituation, but of late the Turks had cleaned it out, and run an iron chain of great thickneſs acroſs it under water, which not being known to the Ruſſians, four of their ſhips ſtruck upon it, and ſunk immediately: ſeveral forts and batteries of great guns kept a briſk and well directed fire upon the Ruſſian ſhips, and greatly annoyed them; however, they at laſt effected a landing, and in a few hours poſſeſſed themſelves of the place, but the ſoldiers, and moſt of the inhabitants, with their moſt valuable effects, had thrown themſelves into a fort above two miles from Candia, on the way to Canea, or Cydon. In taking this place the Ruſſians, beſides the loſs of their ſhips, had 2200 men killed, and more than 200 wounded, as the Turks fought with the greateſt bravery and reſolution.

DRESDEN, *June* 2. We have received a very diſagreeable account of great damage having been done by a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, in the circle of Voigtland, in this electorate: the whole town of Reichenbach is entirely reduced to aſhes. The effects of the lightning were ſo ſudden and ſo very rapid, that the inhabitants had the greateſt difficulty to eſcape from the flames, without time to remove any part of their goods.

The officers and ſoldiers of the elector's regiment of cavalry, which was in garriſon in that town, had all their baggage burnt.

This ſtorm, and another which happened within theſe few days, came from the ſouth-eaſt, over the neighbouring mountains in Bohemia, and continuing their courſes, did conſiderable damage in different parts of Saxony, one extending from Reichenbach to Neuſtadt, the other from Rochlitz to the country near Leipſic.

LONDON.

May 26. One Mr. Harley, a gentleman of fortune, has obtained a patent for preventing the raging progreſs of fire. This ſcheme is to ſheath every floor in the houſe between the ceiling and the floor, with iron, rolled out as thin as paper, and fixed in the brick work. This will not only prevent the flames communicating with the upper ſtory, but ſtopt the fire from making any progreſs, even in the room where it begins. It has been found by experiment that a thin plate of iron, though heated till it is quite hot, by a fire underneath, will not ſet the wood on fire which lies upon it. The lord chancellor has ordered the floors in his houſe in Piccadilly to be ſo ſheathed, and the queen has given the ſame directions for the palace at Richmond. A publick trial of the effects of this ſcheme is to be made before the king on a houſe prepared for the purpoſe, in the courſe of ſix weeks. An eſtimate has been made, and it is found that the floors of a whole houſe of a moderate ſize can be ſheathed at the expence of fifteen pounds.

June 9. By advices from Vienna we hear, that the Emperor has given orders for making out the following camps in the courſe of the ſummer: the firſt at Peſt, in Hungary, the 20th of July, conſiſting of twenty-two companies of grenadiers, forming eleven diviſions, ſix battalions of fuzileers, and ſeven ſquadrons of cavalry, to continue encamped for fifteen days; the ſecond at Lignitz, in Bohemia, the 21ſt of the ſame month, for fifteen days, of twelve companies of grenadiers, ſix battalions of fuzileers, and ſix ſquadrons; the third at Munkendroff, the 10th of Auguſt, for eighteen days of eighteen companies, ſix battalions, and eight ſquadrons; the fourth at Prague, the 27th of the ſame month, for fifteen days, of twenty-two companies, thirty battalions, and ſeven ſquadrons; and the fifth at Brinn, in Moravia, the 7th of September, conſiſting of twenty-two companies, eighteen battalions, and eight ſquadrons, to continue eighteen days; amounting in the whole to ninety-ſix companies, fifty-ſix battalions, and thirty-ſix ſquadrons.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 15.

"We have juſt received certain advice here, that the Moors have abſolutely beſieged Oran, with a body of 12,000 of the emperor's cavalry, &c. and 30,000 foot, with a moſt capital train of artillery, which is under the direction of French renegadoes, and ſeem entirely reſolved to extirpate the Spaniards from all their ſettlements on the African coaſt; and the Spaniards ſeem as determined to maintain them; if ſo, nothing can be expected but an obſtinate and bloody war."

June 14. Lord Chatham has written a long and very able letter to a noble law lord, on the ſubject of Eaſt-India affairs, declaring his unavoidable reſolution (on account of the bad ſtate of his health) to remain in his preſent retreat, "an inactive, though not unaffected ſpectator of the depredations of the miniſter on the conſtitution of his country;" but ſtrongly recommending it to the noble lord to exert his own powers, and in his (Lord Chatham's) name to recommend it to all his friends in the upper-houſe, to oppoſe the miniſters inch by inch.

There is too much reaſon to think that when the three combined powers have divided Poland, they will proceed farther. Theſe powers are ſaid, from the beginning, to have had three great points in view. Ruſſia is determined, if poſſible, to ſecure the navigation of the Black ſea and the Boſphorus; the object of Auſtria is the conqueſt of Belgrade, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, and Wallachia; and of Pruſſia, the poſſeſſion of the coaſts, ports, and towns of the Baltick, together with the city of Dantzic. This latter ſuppoſition ſeems further juſtified by the anſwer which, on credible authority, the court of Peterſburgh made lately to the Britiſh court, concerning the guaranty of 1767, viz. "That ſhe was ready to join in ſecuring the rights of Dantzic, ſo far as they were conſiſtent with the pretenſions of a third power." It is further juſtified by a declaration ſaid to be made to Auſtria, "That ſhe was alſo ready to join in any plan to circumſcribe the uſurpation of Pruſſia, provided Ruſſia would do the ſame."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Malone, an Iriſh Gentleman at the Havannah, dated April 24.

"The Guaſco, Don Pedro Aurillas, a Spaniſh frigate of 30 guns, and juſt arrived here from the coaſt of Chili, in South-America, brings the melancholy intelligence to the Spaniards, of the native Chileſians having abſolutely repoſſeſſed themſelves of the beſt part of that country, having partly extirpated, and partly drove all the Europeans from it. This inſurrection began at the latter end of the year 1771, and continued to the middle of laſt year with amazing ſucceſs on the ſide of the Chileſe, who poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole iſland of Chiloe, and ſeveral towns on the ſea coaſts of Chili, together with the cities of Conception, Coquimbo, Villarica, &c. They likewiſe attacked St. Jago, the capital, Baldivia, and the town of Imperial, but were, after doing much damage, repulſed. The governor of Lima ordered a fleet of four ſail of the line, three frigates, and ſome ſmaller veſſels, with troops, ammunition, and ſtores, to ſail for Chili, to aſſiſt the Spaniards, while the governor himſelf gathered an army of 40,000 men, moſtly Indians and Meſtizes, and marched himſelf at the head of them. After a tedious march the army arrived on the 10th of July, 1772, in the valley of Arave, where they found a body of 24,000 Chileſe drawn up to oppoſe them. The Spaniſh troops charged them, and after a little ſtand the Chileſe ſeemed to make a retreat towards Arave, and the Spaniards followed them; but being drawn into a narrow paſs, where freſh numbers of the Chileſe poured in upon them, they made ſuch havock, that the governor himſelf, with between 11 and 12,000 men only, made a good retreat, and got into the city of Baldivia, which they fortified and ſtrengthened. On the 22d of July, the Chileſe, to the amount of 100,000, inveſted the city, and having a number of field pieces with them, continued the ſiege with great fury. In the mean time, the ſhips from Lima arrived in the harbour of Baldivia, and threw their men and ſupplies into the city, which protracted the ſiege till the 2d of Auguſt, when the Idians entered at a breach, and ſetting fire to every part of the city, murdered without diſtinction Spaniard, negro, and Indian. The governor of Lima, and the governor of Baldivia, with moſt of the Spaniards of note, and about 4000 others, eſcaped on board the ſhips, where the treaſures were lodged before; the reſt of the Spaniards, and their Indians, either fell ſacrifices to the fury of the Chileſe, or made a retreat to the country. Baldivia was ſoon burnt down to the ground, and the Chileſe razed every part of it, ſo that ſcarce a veſtige remains. The ſhips ſailed immediately back for the port of Callaoe, except the Guſco, which was diſpatched with theſe advices to Old Spain, but put in here for proviſions."

The arrangement of the naval preparations, for the entertainment of his majeſty at Portſmouth, will be as follows: the king is expected to ſet off, at three in the morning, on the 21ſt or 22d inſtant. Parties of the light-horſe are to be lodged at different parts of the road, to conduct him. When arrived at Portſmouth, he will go on board the Barfleur, admiral Pye. The admiral goes firſt in his barge, the lords of the admiralty next, and the king in the next. The admiral, as ſoon as he gets on board, before the king's barge arrives, ſalutes with 21 guns; and when the king arrives on board, the reſt of the fleet ſalute him with 21 guns. The king dines in the great cabin, in which one plate and cover is only laid. He then aſks the admiral to invite the company, who are to dine there, which will conſiſt of Lord Sandwich, the admiral, two of the ſenior captains, two of the lords of the admiralty, and ſuch of the great officers of ſtate, foreign miniſters, nobility, &c. as are preſent each day. In the evening he will return as he came, and be ſaluted as before. He will then proceed to the commiſſioner of the dock-yard, where a royal bed is prepared for him, and the next morning rides out round the fortifications of Portſmouth, and has a levee upon his return to the commiſſioner's. After which he goes in his barge to ſurvey the fleet, and afterwards dines on board the Barfluer as before, and returns early in the evening, time enough to reconnoitre and examine the dock-yard. The next day he embarks on board the yacht prepared for his reception, and when he is in the midſt of the fleet, they diſcharge all their guns, in order to make a great ſmoke and confuſion, that his majeſty may loſe a ſight for a ſhort time of the whole fleet, during which confuſion the admiral orders the ſhips to be dreſt with entire new colours, that the king may at once be ſurpriſed and entertained at ſo noble an appearance. After which, on a ſignal made by admiral Pye, lord Edgecumbe's fleet gets under way, that the king may have an opportunity of ſeeing his fleet go to ſea. The king again dines on board the Barfleur, returns to the commiſſioner's at night, and next morning ſets off for London.

June 16, Monday the commons agreed that all coffee and cocoa in the huſk, the produce of his majeſty's plantations in America, be allowed to be imported into Great Britain. That no ſubſidy or duty to be paid upon the ſeventh part of the weight of all coffee in the huſk, the produce of Jamaica, Dominica, or any of his majeſty's plantations in America, imported into Great Britain. Ordered in a bill.

It is reported, that an ambaſſador extraordinary from the Hague is in a few days expected at St. James's, charged with diſcretionary power to negociate ſome important matters depending between our court and the ſtates general.

The accounts from Moldavia and the neighbourhood of the Danube are ſo oppoſite and irreconcilable, that there is no ſpeaking of them with the leaſt certainty or preciſion; no leſs than five different engagements having happened near Siliſtria, Babadach, Jaloniza, Ruzhich, &c. in which the victory has been claimed on both ſides.

We hear that the bill now drawing up by a noble law lord (lord Mansfield) with reſpect to the diſpoſa-

of criminals, will contain, among other things, that no perſon ſhall hereafter be tranſported to the colonies, but be either ſent to ſerve in the Eaſt Indies, or be ſhut up for a certain term, or for life, in ſtrong houſes, four of which are to be erected in every county, where thoſe who are not bred to trades are to be kept to hard labour. This regulation is ſaid to be in conſequence of a remonſtrance from the provinces of Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut, complaining of the inundation of vagabonds from Great Britain and Ireland.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, June 10.

"We have juſt received the melancholy intelligence here, of the entire loſs of four Ruſſian ſhips of war in a ſtorm off the coaſt of Temrock, near the ſtreights of Caffa in the Black Sea. They were drove aſhore on ſome rocks, and ſoon went to peices; but 34 men eſcaped out of all the crews, which amounted to 1500 men. Theſe men were by a Tartarian veſſel landed on the Crimea, and from thence the intelligence was ſent to Peterſburgh."

June 19. Lord North moved an addreſs to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome mark of royal favour upon general Robert Monckton, for his ſignal ſervices, by granting to him a large quantity of land in the ceded iſlands, or to ſhew his royal favour in any other manner his majeſty ſhould think fit. It paſſed nemine contradente.

By accounts from Mequinez, by way of Gibraltar, we learn, that the emperor's ſon, who had eloped with a large ſum of money, is taken and carried back a cloſe priſoner.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 11.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 26.

"I take the firſt opportunity of acquainting you, that the Eaſt India company have obtained leave, by act of parliament, to export their teas from England duty free, and in a ſhort time, perhaps a month, a cargo will be ſent by them to Boſton (ſubject to the duty payable in America) to be ſold in that place on their account; and they mean to keep America ſo well ſupplied, that the trade to Holland for that article muſt be greatly affected."

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt 26.*

To MERCATOR.

THE *Jamaica proclamation* refers to fees, which had been eſtabliſhed by an act of aſſembly, and prohibits the officers from taking any other or greater fees, than which were eſtabliſhed by ſuch *proper authority*. In a note, you obſerve, that this act of aſſembly was *obſolete*.

Qu. What is your idea of an *obſolete* law?

Do you mean, that the *Jamaica* act of aſſembly was an *expired* or *repealed* act? If you do, you have adopted a very improper word to expreſs your ideas. If you mean, as the word *obſolete* legally imports, that the *Jamaica* act of aſſembly was *diſcontinued*, that is, *neglected* to be put in execution, by the *executive powers*, then the act has not *expired* nor been *repealed*, but ſtill retains all the *validity* and *binding force* of a *law*; and therefore, the *Jamaica proclamation* being founded upon it, and not aſſuming any legiſlative authority *to eſtabliſh fees*, is legal and conſtitutional.

You ſpeak of the *Jamaica proclamation* AS A PROCLAMATION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF FEES. You are miſtaken: upon your own ſtate of the caſe an act of aſſembly *ſubſiſted* for the ſettlement of them: and the proclamation was calculated *not to eſtabliſh fees*, which is the object of our *Maryland proclamation*, but ſolely to prevent the officers from taking any other or greater fees, than what were eſtabliſhed by ſuch *ſubſiſting* act of aſſembly.

The *Jamaica proclamation* recites, that many ſhameful and diſhonourable practices had been introduced by the officers of *Jamaica* in the exaction of fees, to prevent which the officers are forbid to demand any other or greater fees, than what had been eſtabliſhed by *proper authority*. There the act of aſſembly is alluded to, and ſpoke of by the king himſelf as the *proper authority*, by which fees are to be eſtabliſhed.

This act of aſſembly had been *diſcontinued* and *neglected* to be put in execution, by the *executive powers*, and plainly *diſcontinued* and *neglected*, by the *executive powers*, to give ſcope to the ſhameful and diſhonourable practices complained of.

What ſays my lord *Coke* of a proclamation to enforce a law, which has been *neglected* to be put in execution and *diſcontinued* by the *executive powers*. Mark, Sir, what he ſays.

"Anno 23 Henry 8.—A proclamation was made for "obſervance of the ſtatutes of employments."

"An uſual thing when *neceſſary ſtatutes* have been "(moſt commonly for *private ends*) *for a time diſcontinued*, to give all men notice thereof by proclamation, that ſuch ſtatutes for time to come ſhall be put "in execution." 2 Coke's inſt. 743.

The *Jamaica proclamation*, therefore, is founded upon the very principles, that every legal proclamation muſt be founded. Is the *Maryland proclamation* founded upon ſuch principles? Does it enforce the obſervance of any *ſubſiſting* law for the eſtabliſhment of fees? Does it not in fact *make a law* and enforce only *its own mandates?*

No wonder, this gracious act of the crown ſhould be commemorated by a committee of the lower houſe of Jamaica with the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude. The people were contending againſt the ſhameful and diſhonourable practices, which the officers had introduced, totally unwarranted by the act of aſſembly, which aſcertained and eſtabliſhed the fees: to prevent ſuch publick injuſtice and to relieve the people from ſuch diſtreſs, his majeſty iſſued his proclamation and confined his officers to ſuch fees, as were eſtabliſhed by the act of aſſembly: for which, he was juſtly entitled to the thanks of the peoples *repreſentatives*.

When a man gets out of his element and meddles with things above his capacity, he generally makes himſelf ridiculous. You find, *Mercator*, in the very moment you ſneered at our *lawyers*, you betrayed the moſt palpable ignorance.

I wiſh the publick were equally acquainted with all the circumſtances of the *New-York proclamation*.

COMMON SENSE.

Auguſt 26, 1773.

To be ſold at publick vendue, on the premiſes, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 13th of September next, at 12 o'clock preciſely,

A TRACT or parcel of valuable land, containing about 300 acres, with ſeveral houſes upon the ſame. A part of the land is now at preſent in corn. It lies within three miles of London-Town, on the road leading to Queen-Anne. If any perſon deſires to ſee the land before the day of ſale, by applying to John Beard, he will have an opportunity of viewing it, as he lives near the premiſes.

RICHARD BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 23, 1773.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber at publick vendue, on Friday the 10th day of September, at the houſe of John Ridgley, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the firſt fair day after,

TWO hundred and twenty acres of land, known by the name of Ridgley's Reſt, and adjoining the land of William Ridgley. The land lies level, is a light quick ſoil, and in very good repair; there are ſeveral convenient houſes, and a young apple and peach orchard. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land, may view the premiſes at any time, by applying to William Woodward, jun. or John Ridgley on the premiſes

2w WESTELL RIDGLEY.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIME COST,

A NEAT eight day clock with a fine mahogany caſe, to be ſeen at Mr. Aikman's ſtore any time of the day.

A PETITION will be preſented to the aſſembly at their next meeting, for the removal of Piles and Chaptico warehouſes, (in caſe an inſpection law ſhould again take place) to the landing of Major Bond, Mr. Thomas, or Mr. Barbar, whichever may be found moſt convenient. 2w

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THE ſubſcriber has a compleat boat, ſuitable for carrying of horſes and foot paſſengers acroſs the bay to Cook's point, in Dorcheſter County, or to Oxford, Cambridge, or Wye-river; man and horſe to Dorcheſter county, 15*ſ.* to Cambridge, 2:2:6. to Oxford, 20*ſ.* to Wye-river, 2:5:0. The ſaid boat is to be at Cook's point the ſecond Monday in every month till twelve o'clock, to wait for thoſe that may want to croſs to Calvert county, and oftener, if notice is given to the ſkipper of ſaid boat. She is always ready to receive paſſengers at any time at the ſubſcriber's landing, to carry to any of the aforeſaid places.

w3 HILLARY WILSON.

Auguſt 21, 1773.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's paſture a week ago, about five miles from Queen-Anne, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock I M not very perceivable, about five years old, paces, buſhy mane, one white hind foot. ——Twenty ſhillings reward will be given for bringing home the mare, and five pounds for the thief upon conviction, paid by

w3 JAMES MULLIKIN.

Auguſt 23, 1773.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber the 8th inſt. living near Mr. Stephen Steward's, in the Swamp, a forrel horſe, ſeven years old laſt May, betwixt 13 and 14 hands high, branded RG on one of his buttocks, has a blaze on his face which runs into one of his noſtrils, paces and gallops. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him home ſhall have four dollars reward, paid by

w2 JOHN PARSONS.

Auguſt 16, 1773.

RAN away yeſterday morning from the ſubſcriber, living on Seneca, Frederick county, near the Widow Dowden's tavern, a convict ſervant man, named John Gardner, about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, gray eyes, is very talkative, and has a very bad ſcald head: Had on and took with him, old felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt much patched, old ſtriped linſey jacket, white drab breeches, cotton ſtockings, and good ſhoes: he pretends to act the ſlight of hand, ſo I imagine he will paſs for a ſhow-man, and probably may forge a paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

w3 GREENBURY GRIFFITH.

Auguſt 13, 1773.

To be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 28th of this inſtant, for ſterling money, or bills of exchange,

THREE or four country born ſlaves, houſehold furniture, hogs, horſes, cattle, and ſheep. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ts STOCKETT WILLIAMS.

Auguſt 24, 1773.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from Annapolis, on Sunday night the 8th inſtant, a ſmall black mare and filly foal about three months old; the mare about 13 hands high, low in fleſh, trots and gallops, branded on her near buttock with ſome kind of brand not in the form of any letter, had lately a very ſore back near her withers, the ſkin much chafed upon each hip from carrying panniers, the hair on the upper part of her tail rubbed off, which was beginning to grow again; the foal had a large ſtar on her forehead, was beginning to ſhed her firſt coat, and the latter growth of hair appeared much darker than the former, it was remarkably tame, and familiar with every body when it came about the houſe, it would eat bread, cakes, and every thing it could come at in the houſe, particularly gingerbread it was extremely fond of. Whoever brings them (or gives intelligence ſo as they may be had) ſhall receive ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, if got within ten miles of Annapolis, if twenty miles fifteen ſhillings, and if out of the county thirty ſhillings, with reaſonable expences bore, to be paid by the owner,

4w WILLIAM HARDY.

Baltimore, Auguſt 15, 1773.

THE following perſons were lately committed to my cuſtody as runaways. John Gambol, a German, appears to be inſane, when in his ſenſes which he is at times, his jargon is not to be underſtood. Thomas Morris, a ſeafaring man, who ſays he belonged to the Sims, Capt. Boucher, lying in the eaſtern branch of Patowmack, he had money concealed about him, and much ſpare apparel, and is ſuppoſed to have robbed ſome veſſel. Richard Slade, ſays he is a ſervant to Mr. Levin Lawrence, of Elk-Ridge. Their maſters (if any they have) are deſired to fetch them away and pay charges, or they will be ſold agreeable to law, by

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY,
Sheriff of Baltimore county.

THE Subſcriber will lump off the goods he has at his ſtore in the city of Annapolis, upon very reaſonable terms, for ready tobacco, received at any warehouſe in the province.

tf ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Anne-Arundel county, ſſ. Auguſt 14, 1773.

ORDERED, by the Juſtices of the county court, that publick notice be given in the Maryland gazette, that they intend to apply to the next general aſſembly for an act of aſſembly to enable them to levy a ſum of tobacco on the taxable inhabitants of the ſaid county, for the building and erecting a court-houſe for the uſe of the ſaid county,

Signed per order,

JOHN BRICE, clerk.

Prince-George's county, Auguſt 12, 1773.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the twenty-ſecond of September next,

A PARCEL of land ſuppoſed to contain about 300 acres, about ſeven miles below Piſcataway, and about two from Patowmack-river, for ſterling or current money. The ſale to be on the premiſes, at the houſe where John Holly now lives as a tenant, who will ſhew the land to any perſon who ſhall incline to view the ſame before the day of ſale, when the exact quantity will be made out, by

w4 ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1773.

JERVIS BURFORD AND DAVID JONES,
TAILORS and HABIT-MAKERS, from LONDON,

TAKE this method to acquaint the publick, that they have opened ſhop at the houſe of Mrs. Maw, near the church, where they intend carrying on their buſineſs in all its branches, hoping that, by a ſtrict adherence and conſtant endeavour to give ſatisfaction, they will merit the approbation of all ladies and gentlemen who may think proper to favour them with their cuſtom; and as ability in tradeſmen is generally deemed a ſufficient recommendation, they flatter themſelves their merit will find acceſs to the good will of the publick, and all favours grounded on that principle they will moſt gratefully acknowledge. w4

THE ſubſcribers being now confined languiſhing priſoners in Anne-Arundel county jail, hereby take this method to inform their creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general aſſembly for relief.

CHARLES HOMEWOOD,
w3 RICHARD GRACE,
EDWARD KNOWLES.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 30, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the fork of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, a ſervant man, named Edward Humphreys, about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 40 years of age; he pretends to be a ſhoemaker, of a brown complexion, well built, and ſhort brown hair, a very mild ſober look: had on when he went away, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, felt hat, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive if taken in the county, ſix dollars; if out of the county, ten dollars, and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by

w2 JAMES BAKER.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773.

ORDERED, THAT the following be entered as the resolves of this house, viz.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the representatives of the freemen of this province, have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish *taxes* or *fees* and that the imposing, establishing or collecting any *taxes* or *fees* on or from the inhabitants of this province, under colour or pretence of any *proclamation* issued by, or in the name of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is *arbitrary, unconstitutional*, and *oppressive*.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That in all cases, where no fees are established by law for services done by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward, for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon the action of the party.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the *proclamation* issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of state, on the 26th day of November, 1770, was *illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional*, and *oppressive*.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the paper writing, under the great seal of this province, issued in the name of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of November, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and perquisites to be received by the registers of the land-office, was *illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional*, and *oppressive*.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the ADVISERS of of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws and constitution thereof.

ORDERED, *That the said resolves be printed in the next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, six weeks successively.*

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. [illegible]. Ho.

May 20, 1773.

In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-fifth day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof. JOHN ROGERS,

THOMAS STONE,

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

July 22, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, on the 24th day of april last, a negro man, named Jack, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has been used to the still, he formerly belonged to Mr. Zephaniah Bond, in St. Mary's county, in Maryland. He stole and took with him, about 10 pounds currency, and was seen some time in the month of May last, at the house of Mr. Philip Briscoe, in Charles county, where his father and mother live: had on, when there, a blue broadcloth coat, lapelled, a red flannel jacket lined with white flannel, black plush, or cotton velvet breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and channel pumps; a fine fashionable hat, two or three white shirts. It is supposed he has a forged pass, as he travelled from Philadelphia to Charles county without being taken up. Whoever will deliver the said negro to Mr. William Faris, or to Mr. John Fry, in Annapolis, shall receive the sum of ten pounds Pennsylvania currency reward, or fifteen pounds like money, if brought to me at Philadelphia. w5 JOHN ZELLER.

N. B. He has a scar under one of his eyes——All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their peril.

THE subscriber having declined the business of store keeping for some time, begs leave to request all persons that have dealings with him to settle their accounts without loss of time, otherwise he will be obliged to take such steps as the law directs. He has still on hand about £. 300 sterling cost of goods, which he will sell upon reasonable terms, and may be seen at Mr. Aikman's store, next door to Mr. Joshua Frazier's. Also a neat phaeton with compleat harness. COLIN CAMPBELL.

N. B. Attendance will be given at Mr. Frazier's,

Qui visum vitam dat. Cic.

THE infinitely wise author of nature has assigned to the eye and ear the most useful and important offices of life! The structure of those delicate tender organs is so exquisitely minute, the mechanism and properties of their various parts so admirably curious, that they may be stiled with propriety, the miracles of nature! The great variety of dangers and diseases, manifest and occult, to which these precious senses are exposed; the little attention that hath hitherto been paid to the improvement of this noble science; and so few, properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that to study them in any degree suitable to their importance is full business for life.

The inestimable blessings and great advantages which attend a perfect enjoyment of the sight and hearing are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf, is attended with such solitary discomfort, such gloomy ideas, and constant uneasiness of mind, as no one can be truly sensible of who has not in some measure experienced it himself. How noble therefore, how deserving of the nicest cultivation must that art be, that can restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and keep in order the springs of those master-pieces of creative wisdom! That art must needs be divine, because, thus assisted, the wonders of nature and of art, opening on the mind, expand it with the most exalted apprehensions of the great artist!

To the inhabitants of MARYLAND,

DR. GRAHAM

OCULIST and AURIST,

MOST respectfully offers his best services, and acquaints them that he intends positively *to be at New-Town-Chester, in Maryland, on Wednesday the 15th of September next, where he will continue two weeks; and on Friday the 1st of October, he purposes to be at Baltimore-Town; there to practise till the 1st of November; at those places such persons whose circumstances or situation have precluded them from receiving assistance at Philadelphia, may consult him in all disorders of the eye and its appendages; and in every species of deafness, hardness of hearing, ulcerations, noise in the ears, &c. Those persons who have had the unspeakable misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and those who labour under any impediment in their speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted. Those persons likewise whose eyes are utterly perished, or sunk in their heads, may have the deformity removed by artificial eyes, so curiously fixed and adapted to the orbits, as to have, in appearance, the beauties, motion, &c. of a natural eye in its healthy state.*

Medicine and Surgery have always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those tender, sympathetic, and nearly connected organs, to which nature has assigned the most important offices of life, have for many years particularly engaged his attention and practice; whence, regardless of vague conjectural hypotheses, he hath, on rational principles, deduced methods of cure, improved and confirmed by the most accurate observations in a course of practice, the most extensive, and the most successful of any of his cotemporaries in Europe, or on this vast continent.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of these parts of the British colonies can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge. To conciliate therefore their favour, Dr. Graham begs leave to assure them, that, with tenderness and moderation, even to the poorest individual, his best abilities shall at all times be exerted to serve them; and as the success, which daily attends his practice, is a better testimony of his skill than any thing he might advance in his own behalf, let it suffice only to mention, that after several years study, at the justly celebrated university of Edinburgh, he has travelled in pursuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the infirmaries and hospitals, as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in Europe.

Since his arrival at Philadelphia, in October, 1771, many hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the following disorders, many of which had been of long standing, and deemed incurable by other practitioners, even by gentlemen who otherwise do honour to the profession; the success attending their practice sufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important charge with which they are entrusted. The chief disorders are as follow, viz. Periodical, partial, and total blindness, whether occasioned by a cataract, glaucoma, or gutta serena; weakness, and dimness of sight; squinting, pain, swelling, and inflammation of the eyes; spots, specks, pearls, or films, occasioned by the small-pox, blows, or extraneous substances; weak, watery, red, spongy, and ulcerated eye-lids; spasmodic twitchings of the muscles; involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excrescences; fistulæ lachrymales. Total and periodical deafness; thickness of hearing; pain and inflammations; painful sensations in consequence of loud sounds; cracking, itching, continual and remitting noises in the ears; offensive runnings, occasioned by colds, swelling, swimming, picking, and improper applications, or by long and severe sicknesses; insects and extraneous bodies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of the bones; polypi, &c. and several persons born deaf and dumb; stammering, &c.

N. B. The poor, who apply properly recommended, will be assisted gratis, with advice, medicines and manual operations, as their respective cases may require; and for that purpose he will appropriate every morning, between the hours of five and seven. The doctor intends positively to sail for England in a few months; those, therefore, who have occasion for assistance in sight, hearing, or speech, must apply immediately.

The doctor intends not to shew any partiality, but to attend to patients in regular order as they apply, or as they give in their names at the bar of the coffee-house, or head tavern in each place.

Æquè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquè,
Æquè neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit. HOR.

Prince-George's county, July 28, 1773.

To be sold, at publick auction, on the premises, on the first of September next, if fair, if otherwise, the next fair day.

A VERY valuable tract of land, being the plantation whereon I now live, containing nearly 1100 acres. A part of this land was advertised some time ago; the reserved part, now offered for sale, is esteemed the best. On this land is a very good dwelling-house, and every necessary and convenient out-house, with a good garden and yard well paled in; as well as sundry tobacco-houses, quarters and tenements, well disposed on the different parts of the land: a large stream runs through the middle of it, on which lie between two and three hundred acres of rich low grounds, most of which may be made into meadow, a good deal of it being already cleared for that purpose. The high land is of various qualities; but, in general, well adapted to farming or planting. It lies within four miles of the ware-houses, at Broad-creek; within eight of Piscataway; and within two or three of Alexandria, in Virginia. Long credit will be allowed for the greatest part of the purchase money, if required; the purchaser, giving bond, with approved security; or, a proper discount will be made for ready money.

ts JOHN ADDISON.

N. B. Such of my creditors as have not yet received securities for the payment of their debts, are requested to bring in their claims on the day of sale, when I hope to have it in my power to offer them such terms, as they will approve of.

Annapolis, July 19, 1773.

The subscriber has for sale at his house, the next door above Samuel Chase, Esq;

A SMALL parcel of saddlery, consisting of narrow diaper, and straining webs, fringes of all colours, broad and narrow orrice, steel headstall and throat buckles, common stirrup irons, plain and silvered staples and plates, also plain and silvered tuft nails, a few thousands of 3d. 2d. and clout tacks; leather bags, double and single girths lined and unlined, bridles, stirrup leathers, cruppers, &c. He likewise makes and repairs ladies and gentlemens hunting and common saddles, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best and neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates,

By their humble servant,

tf WILLIAM JACOB.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Frank, and says he is the property of William Jetty, of Meclinburg county in Virginia; he is about five feet five inches high, a likely well made young fellow, his face much scarified, particularly his forehead, occasioned, as he says, by his being burnt when a child: Has on and with him, a good osnabrig shirt, a pair of old died jeans breeches, old shoes and stockings, a felt hat almost new, and a woman's osnabrig petticoat, which he says he took from his sweet-heart by way of a love memorandum. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

8 w Wm. HANSON, depy. sheriff.

July 13, 1773

To be sold at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th of October next, at the late dwelling-house of Samuel Wickham, of Frederick county, deceased, viz.

A TRACT of land containing twenty-six acres, another tract containing one hundred acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monockacy creek, whereon are two framed dwelling-houses, about fifty acres of cleared land, and some in good timothy grass; also one other tract, containing one hundred acres, lying on Fishing creek, in the county aforesaid; whereon is a good dwelling-house, some out-houses, about forty acres of cleared land, and several acres of timothy grass: there is on the said land, a convenient place for building a grist-mill.—Also all persons indebted to the estate of the above-said Wickham, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any just claims against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

JOSEPH WOOD, junr. executor.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Onion, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a stray dark bay mare, about 12 hands and a half high, branded thus ⓘ has a scar on her off hip, several saddle spots on each side, trots and gallops.

The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

TO THE PUBLICK.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE.

Is now in the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

IN gratitude to the publick in general, who ſo generouſly and extenſively ſubſcribed to, and countenanced this my undertaking, I ſolicited, and readily obtained the favour, from the ſeveral gentlemen of the law, in this place, to peruſe the performance; they have been ſo obliging to do it, and as a mark of their approbation, have permitted my publiſhing the following letter, with their ſignature.

Mr. Vallette,

WE have peruſed your manuſcript, entitled "The deputy Commiſſary's Guide," &c. and do much approve of it; we apprehend that performance will be of general utility, and that it well deſerves the encouragement of the publick.

We are your's &c.

THOS. JENINGS,
J. HALL,
THS. JOHNSON, jun.
SAMUEL CHASE,
Wm. PACA,
Ja. TILGHMAN, 3d.
W. COOKE.

The fundamental principles on which teſtamentary proceedings depend, being derived from laws, in moſt caſes uncontroulable by any local acts of aſſembly, the treatiſe can be little affected, by any future internal regulation—In ſome few inſtances, however, the teſtamentary laws now exiſting, may, and probably will, ſoon undergo the reviſal of the legiſlature——To amend and correct which eventual alteration or addition, a number of blank leaves will be added to each book, in which, every poſſeſſor of a copy may himſelf enter the proper alteration or addition, agreeable to the advertiſements I ſhall from time to time inſert in the Gazette, whenever any ſuch alteration ſhall take place.

The ſubſcription having increaſed far beyond what was conjectured, and proviſion made for, there will remain but a ſmall number of copies to be diſpoſed of: Thoſe therefore, who ſtill chuſe to become ſubſcribers, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application, as none but ſuch can have their names printed in the title page.

I am,

The publick's

Devoted ſervant,

ELIE VALLETTE.

The gentlemen who have been ſo obliging to take in ſubſcriptions, are requeſted to ſend in the original papers by the laſt day of Auguſt, to

Their obliged ſervant,

E. V.

Bladenſburg June 14, 1773.

LAND to be ſold by publick ſale, on the Wedneſday of November court next, at 2 o'clock, before the houſe wherein Mrs. Charleton now dwells at Frederick-town, viz.

A valuable well improved tract of 310 acres, now occupied by William Hilliary, about ſeven miles below the ſaid town, which was conveyed by ſaid Hilliary to me by a deed which is recorded in Frederick county land record book, I, folio 1044, February 18, 1765.

The bidder who ſhall pay down the greateſt ſum of money on the day aforeſaid, ſhall have a conveyance of the right now veſted in

RICHARD HENDERSON.

Annapolis, July 22, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan, for dealings at their ſtore in Annapolis, whoſe accounts have been ſtanding 12 months and upwards, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thereby prevent ſuits being brought againſt them, which they may be aſſured will be done if this requiſition is not complied with.

tf THOMAS GASSAWAY, junr.

Baltimore, July 17, 1773.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on reaſonable terms,

DRUGS and medicines, apothecary ſhop furniture, ſurgeons inſtruments, urinals, nipple glaſſes, and every article in common uſe among the medical and chirurgical gentlemen. Alſo painters colours, oils, and utenſils, gold leaf, varniſh, &c.

w5 ALEXANDER STENHOUSE.

ANY Perſon wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Weſtern Shore of this Province may apply to

J. CLAPHMA.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Caroline, Capt. Lynch, from London, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

A CHOICE and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, a ſervant lad, called Hooper Bennett, about 19 years of age, ſlender make, about 5 feet 3 inches high, light coloured hair, which he generally wears in a ſlovenly manner, pale ſallow complexion, appears to have had the fever and ague, ſpeaks quick, and calls himſelf a barber and hair dreſſer: had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort ſkirted coat, red waiſtcoat, and olive coloured velvet breeches, though it is ſuppoſed he may have now changed his dreſs: he was ſeen, about five weeks ago, at Lyon's-creek, in Calvert county, and I do imagine he is now either in that or the county of St. Mary's. Whoever brings ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a reward of forty ſhillings, paid by RICHARD LEE.

Baltimore, July 23, 1773.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody at different times, the following perſons, viz. Henry Kenally or Connelly, who ſays he is a ſervant to John Owings. Nancy Jones, a ſervant to Richard Greaves. George M'Caſon, a deſerter from his majeſty's 16th regiment of foot. John Scarran or Skyrme, who ſays he is a ſervant to Robert Henwood of Annapolis, and produces an indenture dated Nov. 1772, to ſerve one year. John Glowen, who ſays he is a ſervant to Richard Lawrence. Patrick M'Glaſkey, a ſervant to James Gordon. Daniel Earls, alias Poor, an Iriſhman, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a bout thirty-five years of age, ſhort fair hair: had on, a white Iriſh frize jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a labourer, and appears to be one of thoſe advertiſed by Dr. Ephraim Howard, of Elk-Ridge. John Buttler, a Yorkſhireman, about five feet eleven inches high, ſays he deſerted from his majeſty's 23d regiment or Welch fuſileers, has ſhort curled hair, Ruſſia ſheeting trouſers, but appears to have changed his apparel, and ſays he came from Philadelphia, but it is believed he belongs to ſome perſon on Elk-Ridge. Letters have been wrote to thoſe perſons to whom it is ſaid the ſervants belong, requeſting them to take them, paying charges, but to no effect; have therefore taken this method, hoping due attention will be paid thereto; if not, the ſervants will be ſold to pay fees as the law directs, by

3w JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY, ſheriff.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from Mr. Baſil Smith's, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, a bright bay horſe, about four years old, thirteen hands three inches high, both hind feet white, has a lump between the knee and ancle on the inſide of his near fore leg, which is called the ſplint, riſes very high upon his weathers, and has a ſwitch tail, which is apt to ſhake when rode hard, trots and gallops.—— Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, or ſecure him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have, if taken within thirty miles of Benedict, thirty ſhillings; and if further, three Pounds reward.

tf MICHAEL TANEY.

July 7, 1773.

WILLIAM AIKMAN,

Bookſeller and ſtationer in Weſt-ſtreet Annapolis,

ON Monday laſt opened his circulating library conſiſting of above 12 hundred volumes on the moſt uſeful ſciences, hiſtory, poetry, agriculture, voyages, travels, miſcellanies, plays, with all the moſt approved of novels, magazines and other books of entertainment, to be lent out to read at one guinea per year, 20 ſhillings for ſix months, 12 ſhillings per quarter, 5 ſhillings per month, or 3 pence per night. Readers at any diſtance from Annapolis to be allowed two books at a time. As the library will be of real utility to the publick, and as the proprietor will take care to have it ſupplied with all the new publications of merit from Britain ſo ſoon as publiſhed, he hopes it will meet with encouragement from the friends of literature.

He has likewiſe imported a large aſſortment of moſt of the books in the library for ſale. The beſt editions printed on a fine paper, handſome type and neatly bound. All different kinds of gilt and plain, cut and uncut writing paper, gilt, plain and engraved meſſage cards, turky pocket books and letter caſes, folio and quarto paper books, ruled and unruled, memorandum books of all different ſizes, wax, wafers, pens, penknives, pencils, ivory folders and all different kinds of ſtationary, with an aſſortment of jewellery, to be ſold at the London prices for caſh only.

Paper ruled and bound for accounts, all kinds of books bound and re-bound in the neateſt manner and at the moſt reaſonble rates, by

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

N. B. Catalogues both of the library and the books he has for ſale to be had at his ſhop.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leaſed land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Buſh-Town, on the main road that goes from Buſh to York-Town, Pennſylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will ſuit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewiſe well ſituated for a tavern or ſtore, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to ſeveral people for keeping taverns and ſtores; it is well adapted for ſuch buſineſs, as it lies in the heart of a ſettlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two ſmall plantations; on one of them a ſmall dwelling houſe in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit, and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling houſe in pretty good repair, and other convenient houſes, and a ſmall apple orchard of good fruit; there likewiſe may be made meadow enough to ſupport the place with hay, without much trouble. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the ſubſcriber.——Likewiſe to be ſold, a large two ſtory brick dwelling houſe in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the houſe is almoſt new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat ſtore made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the houſe, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Eſq; Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid houſe and lot, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indiſputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

Queen-Anne's county, July 23, 1773.

WHEREAS one of my creditors, through ungenerous———miſapprehenſion, or wrong judgment on my probity, did, in the courſe of the laſt year, attach on my eſtate, and cauſe all other of my creditors to do the ſame, while I was abſent on a voyage to the Weſt-Indies and ſouth provinces of this continent, by which I am a great ſufferer, my wife's eſtate having been ſnatched away from us in a moſt cruel manner, and our negroes taken away from our plantation at an under value; theſe are to inform thoſe perſons who have any of them in their poſſeſſion, that being arrived, even without having been informed of what happened to my diſadvantage with regard to my eſtate in this province, I expect of their generoſities to return me the ſaid negroes, offering to pay them all claims they may juſtly have againſt me, on theirs, or other accounts; therefore as the ſaid negroes have been taken away to different parts of the province, I hope none of them ſhall be diſpoſed of but in my favour,

May the author of my griefs never experience the ſame, but have ſenſibility enough in his heart to feel the dagger he thruſt into mine.

w4 C. T. WEDERSTRANDT.

THE Land office iſſue warrants as formerly, and all perſons who have made application for warrants or any kind of buſineſs in that office, are deſired to apply, that they may not loſe the benefit of ſuch application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. O.

July 5, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Westmoreland county, Virginia, two white men ſervants, viz. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, who came in, in 1772, in the Scarſdale, Capt. Reid, by trade a gardener; he is a ſlim made man, five feet nine or ten inches high, brown complexion, blue eyes, blackiſh hair, has a remarkable ſwing in his walk, a coarſe voice and a cough; he had with him, kerſey and cotton jackets and breeches, white, check, and oſnabrig ſhirts; he likes drink, and has been ſeverely whipped before a magiſtrate: this is the third time he has run away; as he had ſailors cloaths with him he will attempt to paſs for a ſailor. Thomas Puttrell, an indented ſervant, (who came in laſt April, in the Liberty, Capt. Raiſon) a trunchy well made man, fair complexion, brown hair, which curls in his neck, a round face, hazle eyes, ſpeaks quick, a butcher by trade, underſtands gardening and farming; he has been fourteen months on board a man of war; he has a butcher's ſteel and knife, and wears quils in his hats: he had with him, a brown cloth coat, ſecond mourning jacket, black breeches, white, check, and oſnabrig ſhirts, and ſome money; he will attempt to paſs for a ſailor; and I hear they intend to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Whoever apprehend the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in a jail, ſo that I get them, ſhall receive a reward of five pounds Virginia currency for each of them,

tf RICHARD LEE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land ſold by the commiſſioners) are deſired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Eſq; who is empowered to receive the ſame; thoſe who neglect to comply with this requiſition, may depend that ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect to perſons.

8w ROBERT EDEN, Executor.

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